

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-16 are pending in the present application. Claims 10 and 15 have been cancelled. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Watkins (U.S. Pat. No. 6,324,765). Claims 1, 3-9, 11-14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blevins (U.S. Pat. No. 6,327,782) in view of Wright (U.S. Pat. No. 5,107,665) in further view of Bridgers (U.S. Design Pat. No. 373,712). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections.

Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Watkins. Anticipation "requires that the same invention, including each element and limitation of the claims, was known or used by others before it was invented by the patentee." Hoover Group, Inc. v. Custom Metalcraft, Inc., 66 F.3d 299, 302, 36 U.S.P.Q.2d 1101, 1103 (Fed. Cir. 1995). "[P]rior knowledge by others requires that all of the elements and limitations of the claimed subject matter must be expressly or inherently described in a single prior art reference." Elan Pharm., Inc. v. Mayo Foundation for Medical Educ. & Research, 304 F.2d 1221, 1227, 64 U.S.P.Q.2d 1292 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (citing In re Robertson, 169 F.3d 743, 745, 49 U.S.P.Q.2d 1949, 1950 (Fed. Cir. 1999); Constant v. Advanced Micro-Devices, Inc., 848 F.2d 1560, 1571 7 U.S.P.Q.2d 1057, 1064 (Fed. Cir. 1988)). "The single reference must describe and enable the claimed invention, including all claim limitations, with sufficient clarity and detail to establish that the subject matter already existed in the prior art and that its existence was recognized by persons of ordinary skill in the field of the invention." Id. (citing Crown Operations Int'l, Ltd. v. Solutia Inc., 289 F.3d 1367, 1375, 62 U.S.P.Q.2d 1917, 1921 (Fed. Cir. 2002); In re Spada, 911 F.2d 705, 708 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1655, 1657 (Fed. Cir. 1990)).

See also PPG Indus., Inc. v. Guardian Indus. Corp., 75 F.3d 1558, 1566, 37 U.S.P.Q.2d 1618, 1624 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (emphasis added).

Claim 1 in part requires "a support member slidably connected within the releasable clamp". Watkins does not teach this limitation as Watkins teaches a telescoping arm 4 attachable to a trimmer shaft with a clamp 5. (Col. 2, lines 50-55). As shown in the Figures, the connection between clamp 5 and telescoping member 4 is rigid. The telescoping arm 4 at one end receives an inner arm section 13 that is slidably received within the telescoping arm 4. (Col. 2, lines 67 - Col. 3, line 4). However, the inner arm 13 does not slide within clamp 5 nor is there is a suggestion that the inner arm could slide within clamp 5. Thus each and every limitation of claim 1 is not met by the Watkins reference and the anticipation rejection is considered overcome. Additionally claim 2 depends on claim 1 and for at least this reason is also considered to overcome the anticipation rejection.

Claims 1, 3-9, 11-14, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blevins in view of Wright, and further in view of Bridgers. An obviousness analysis begins in the text of section 103 with the phrase "at the time the invention was made." For it is this phrase that guards against entry into the "tempting but forbidden zone of hindsight when analyzing the patentability of claims pursuant to that section. See Loctite Corp. v. Ultraseal Ltd., 781 F.2d 861, 873, 228 USPQ 90, 98 (Fed. Cir. 1985), overruled on other grounds by Nobelpharma AB v. Implant Innovations, Inc., 141 F.3d 1059, 46 USPQ 2d 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Measuring a claimed invention against the standard established requires the often difficult but critical step of casting the mind back to the time of the

invention, to consider the thinking of one of ordinary skill in the art, guided only by the prior art references and then-accepted wisdom in the field. See, e.g. W.L. Gore & Assoc., Inc. v. Garlock, Inc., 721 F.2d 1540, 1553, 220 USPQ 303, 313 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Close adherence to this methodology is especially important in the case of less technologically complex inventions, where the very ease with which the invention can be understood may prompt one "to fall victim to the insidious effect of a hindsight syndrome wherein that which only the inventor taught is used against the teacher." Id.

The best defense against the subtle but powerful attraction of a hindsight-based obviousness analysis is rigorous application of the requirement for a showing of the teaching or motivation to combine prior art references. See, e.g., C.R. Bard, Inc. v. M3 Sys., Inc., 157 F.3d 1340, 1352, 48 USPQ 2d 1225, 1232 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (describing "teaching or suggestion or motivation [to combine] as an essential evidentiary component of an obviousness holding") combining prior art references without evidence of such a suggestion, teaching, or motivation simply takes the inventor's disclosure as a blueprint for piecing together the prior art to defeat patentability - the essence of hindsight. See, e.g. Interconnect Planning Corp. v Feil, 774 F.2d 1132, 1138, 277 USPQ 543, 547 (Fed. Cir. 1985) ("The invention must be viewed not with the blueprint drawn by the inventor, but in the state of the art that existed at the time.") In this case, the Examiner has fallen into the hindsight trap.

Evidence of a suggestion, teaching or motivation to combine may flow from the prior art references themselves, the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, or, in some cases, from the nature of the problem solved, although the suggestion more often

comes from the teachings of the pertinent references. Rouffet, 149 F.3d at 1355. The range of sources available does not diminish the requirement for actual evidence. That showing must be clear and particular. See, e.g., C.R. Bard, 157 F.3d at 1352. Broad conclusory statements regarding the teaching of multiple references, standing alone, are not evidence. e.g., McElmurry v. Arkansas Power & Light Co., 995 F.2d 1576, 1578, 27 USPQ 2d 1129, 1131 (Fed. Cir. 1993) ("Mere denials and conclusory statement, however, are not sufficient to establish a genuine issue of material fact.").

The obvious rejection asserted by the Examiner is based on a combination of prior art references, e.g., the grass trimmer having a flexible brush guard combined with the slidable clamping means on a shaft of Wright and the two parallel support members of Bridgers. To justify this combination the Examiner states "It would have been obvious to have modified Blevins to incorporate the teachings of Wright and Bridgers to create a guard means firmly supported to the clamp on the shaft by two support members. Slidable support members would allow user to incorporate larger or smaller trimming radiiuses when using the trimming apparatus. Two sliding support members would provide added structural rigidity to the system and would help prevent the support arms and sliding apparatuses from getting bent due to gear member running into a rock or any other hard object." However, the Examiner has not pointed specifically to these references to show where the references expressly provide this motivation.

Wright teaches a device 20 that has a rigid block 28 that is secured to an arm 36 via slots 60 so that the arm 36 may slide via the slot. (Col. 6, lines 5-31). Specifically the block 28 that is attached to the shaft of the trimmer 24 is

described as rigid and therefore Wright teaches non-movement of a block or clamping element along a shaft. Thus there would be no motivation to combine Wright with a reference such as Blevins to create a clamp that slides along a shaft. Similarly, Blevins teaches a skirt-like protective structure 20 that is secured to a shield 16 that can possibly be attached to the shaft via a bracket means 39. (See Col. 2, lines 36-43 and Col. 3, lines 47-51). Thus Blevins teaches not moving the skirt 20 in regards to the protective shield 16. Thus there would not be motivation to combine Blevins with a device that caused movement of the shield 16.

At best the prior art suggests two separate ways of moving an implement that is attached to a shaft of a weed trimmer. The prior art does not teach or contemplate having two different adjusting means associated with a single weed trimming device. The only way based on the teachings of the prior art, to arrive at the claimed invention, is to use the claim as a frame, taking individual, naked parts of separate prior art references where employed as a mosaic to recreate a facsimile of the claimed invention. W.L. Core & Associates v. Garlock, Inc., 721 F.2<sup>nd</sup>, 1540, 1552 (Fed. Cir. 1983). At no point does the Examiner explain why the mosaic would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, or what would have caused those skilled in the art to disregard that each reference only provides a single adjusting means.

Thus Applicant asserts that the Examiner has succumbed to hindsight reconstruction by combining through the prior art to find teachings on the various aspects of the claimed invention, and declaring the claimed invention obvious in light of those references. In In re Fine, the Federal Circuit specifically warned against such "picking and choosing among isolated

disclosures in the prior art falling victim to the insidious effect of a hindsight syndrome". 837 F.2<sup>nd</sup> at 1075. To imbue one of ordinary skill in the art with knowledge of the invention in suit, when no prior art reference or references of the record convey or suggest the knowledge, is to fall victim to the insidious effect of a hindsight syndrome wherein that which only the inventor taught is used against its teacher. W. L. Gore, 721 F.2<sup>nd</sup> at 1553.

Even if there is a motivation to combine the prior art references, the combination would not provide each and every limitation of the cited claims.

The teachings or suggestions to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in Applicant's disclosure. See In re Vacck, 997 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); MPEP § 2143. To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, all the claim limitations must be taught by the prior art. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (CCPA 1974). "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." In re Wilson, 57 C.C.P.A. 1029, 1032 (1970).

Claim 1 in part requires "a support member slidably connected within the releasable clamp". None of the three references teach this limitation. The reference to Blevins teaches a protective shield 16 that can be mounted on a bracket means 39. (Col. 3, lines 46-51). However, Blevins does not teach a slidable connection between the bracket means 36 and the shield 16.

Wright does not cure Blevins. Specifically, Wright teaches a rigid element 28 that is secured to the hollow tube 22 of trimmer 24. (Col. 4, lines 21-24). The rigid element 28 has a

pair of bolts 62 that are displaced therein wherein the bolts 62 are received by a slot within the holding arm 36. (See Col. 6, lines 5-31). Thus the device 20 slides about the bolts 62. The device 20 however does not slide within the rigid block 28 and instead slides on bolts 62 that are attached to the rigid block 28. Thus Wright does not teach a support member that is slidably connected within the releasable clamp.

Bridgers additionally does not cure Blevins nor Wright as Bridgers is a design patent that teaches rigid L-brackets that are attached to a clamp member and these rigid L-shaped members do not appear to slide. Thus Bridgers does not teach a support member that is slidably connected within the releasable clamp.

As discussed above none of the prior art references cited by the Examiner teach a support member slidably connected within a releasable clamp as defined by claim 1. Therefore, each and every limitation of claim 1 would not be present when the prior art references cited are combined and therefore Applicant considers claim 1 not obvious. Independent claim 6 has an identical limitation and therefore is also considered non-obvious. Claims 2-5 depend on claim 1 and claim 7-9 depend on claim 6 and are thus also considered to overcome the obvious rejection.

Independent claims 6 and 11 contain the limitation "wherein the flexible brush members is positioned at a 90° angle to the shaft". None of the prior art references cited by the Examiner teach a flexible brush member that is positioned at a 90° angle to a shaft. Specifically Bridgers does not teach a flexible brush member and instead teaches a protective shield. See Figures. Wright does not cure Bridgers as Wright also does not teach a flexible brush member and instead teaches a spatial guide 20 having a roller 56. Blevins also does not cure

Bridgers or Wright because Blevins teaches a flexible brush member that is at a 90° angle to a shield 16 that in one embodiment appears to be at a 90° angle to the shaft 36 of a weed trimming device. Thus, the brush member itself is not at a 90° angle to the shaft and therefore Blevins does not teach a flexible brush member that is positioned at a 90° angle to the shaft. The only way to arrive at the claimed invention would be to take the spatial member of Wright or the shield of Bridgers and replace them with the brush member of Blevins and keep the connection such that it is at a 90° angle regardless of the operation consequences of doing so. Applicant submits that this reconstruction to arrive at the claimed invention can only occur if Applicant's specification is used as a blueprint. Therefore each and every limitation of independent claims 6 and 11 are not taught by the prior art references and the claims are considered non-obvious. Claims 7-9 and 16 depend on claim 6 and claims 12-14 depend on claim 11 and thus are all considered to overcome the obvious rejection. Therefore in view of the above identified arguments, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner reconsider the final rejection and submit a Notice of Allowance for all claims.

#### CONCLUSION

If any issues remain that may be expeditiously addressed in a telephone interview, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned at 515/558-0200.

All fees or extensions of time believed to be due in connection with this response are attached hereto; however,

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consider this a request for any extension inadvertently omitted,  
and charge any additional fees to Deposit Account 50-2098.

Respectfully submitted,



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